"A STUDY OF BACKWARD CLASS ENTREPRENEURS DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN MARATHWADA REGION"

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INTRODUCTION

The Indian government has launched 'Make in India', a major national initiative programme which focuses on making India a global entrepreneurship & manufacturing hub. Entrepreneurship and economic development are intimately related. Famous Economist Schumpeter opines that entrepreneurial process is a major factor in economic development and the entrepreneur is the key to economic growth. Whatever be the form of economic and political set-up of the country, entrepreneurship is indispensable for economic development. Entrepreneurship is an approach to management that can be applied in start-up situations as well as within more established businesses. Small entrepreneurship has a fabulous potential in a developing country like India. So, statistical data and its analyses of several countries show that small industries have grown faster than large industries over the last couple of decades. Large industries first lost jobs while small industries created new workplaces.

Peter Drucker Says, "Entrepreneur is one who always searches for change, respond to it and exploit it an opportunity. Innovation is a specific tool of entrepreneurs, the mean by which they exploit change as an opportunity for different business or service."

Entrepreneurs are the driving forces behind any economy. And it is also particularly important to the so called "Scheduled Castes". They create large corporations out of backyard enterprises. The role of entrepreneur in the economic development changes from country to country. The economic, political system and basic infrastructure make the impact on the entrepreneurial development.

According to the 2011 Census there are about 166,635,700 scheduled castes in India and they constituted about 16.2% of the entire population of India, but continue suffering from socio- economic & entrepreneurial problems. Scheduled castes are those castes, which have been listed in accordance with Article 341 of Indian Constitution. The people of these castes are considered as outcastes and categorized as untouchables. They remain at the bottom of social hierarchy and have been socially discriminated, exploited and deprived. Economic growth with social justice has been the major objective of planning process and rural development programmes in India. Central Government of India and the Maharashtra state governments have implemented various Institutes for taking positive action in the form of entrepreneurial & support socio-economic to scheduled caste like National Scheduled Castes Finance,Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation (MPBCDC), Lokshahir Annasaheb Sathe

Development Corporation (LASDC),Sant Rohidas Leather-Industry and Leather Workers Development Corporation (SRLILWDC) and Development Corporation (NSFDC), DIC (District Industrial Center). The major objective of this study is to study the various problems faced by scheduled caste entrepreneurs and to study the impact of the various schemes and programs formulated by these organizations on scheduled caste entrepreneurs' socio-economic condition.

According to historical evidence scheduled caste community was doing various small businesses and had a monopoly on various traditional businesses like handicrafts ,leather work broom-making, manufacturing of musical instruments, pottery etc. but these businesses are not doing well in today's scenario, there is a need for focused research and study of different aspects of entrepreneurship of this section of the population including their opportunities both in the form of employment and entrepreneurship. These deserve to be revived with help of the new available technologies to make these neglected enterprises by traditionally skilled persons as successful entrepreneurship ventures. Another factor that contributes to the attractiveness of entrepreneurship in the context of this community is the feeling of self-worth and independence that it generates.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1) Dr. C. Paramasivan, P. Mari Selvam, (2013) in his research paper entitled "A pilot study on socio-enterprise status of dalit entrepreneur in Tiruchirappalli District" has highlighted on the Socio-enterprise status of dalit entrepreneur in Tiruchirappalli district. The study found Dalits becoming an entrepreneur in India is still highly challengeable due to the social system of the country. With the help of education and awareness, a few dalits want to start some business of their own, but the society and institutional setup are major obstacles in all aspects. Government has implemented various schemes and programs to promote the dalit entrepreneurs. But the success is not encouraging. Government, organization and officials have not whole heartily encouraged the dalit entrepreneurship; hence there is a need of a thorough study on the implementation of the schemes to find out the status of beneficiaries in our country. Dalits also have their own draw backs such as poor awareness about entrepreneurship, low involvement, poor risk taking capacity etc. They must come forward to start the business and fight against their discriminations.
2) **Lakshmi Iyer, Tarun Khanna, Ashutosh Varshney, (2013),** Economic & Political Weekly, Special Article has been published on "Caste and Entrepreneurship in India". The purpose of this study is to Focus on the relationship between caste and entrepreneurship, the paper sheds light on two larger narratives about India's emerging political economy. The

first narrative has to do with India's rapid economic growth rate over the last couple of decades. Whatever one's view on the reasons underlying the fast growth – greater opening of the economy to foreign goods and capital, the demographic dividend arising from a large and growing young workforce, and the greater liberalization of economic activity within the country in the mid-1980s – there is concern that not all sections of society have benefited equally from economic growth, with inequality steadily rising in the last decade. The second narrative relates to an important new discourse in dalit politics. Concentrating on the need for "dalit entrepreneurs", a category conspicuous by its absence in India's business history, this narrative has its philosophical and political roots in the so-called Bhopal document of 2002.

3) **S.M.Dahiwale,(1989),** this researcher did study on the title "Emerging entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste of contemporary India" - a study of Kolhapur district. This study is undertaken on the occupational mobility of ex-untouchables in self-employment sector, also it is an attempt to examine especially in the background of post-independence mechanism of constitutional commitment and historically the revolutionary changes brought about by the royal Chhatrapati of Kolhapur in the interests of the scheduled caste people.
4) **David B. Audretsch, (2009),** in his research paper entitled "Religion, Culture and Entrepreneurship in India "The objective of this paper is to analyze the effects of religion and culture on an individual's choice to engage in entrepreneurial activities. The result of the study indicates the need for innovative social programs and policies to mitigate the effects of religious perceptions in order to foster entrepreneur-led economic growth.
5) **Ashwini Deshpande and Smriti Sharma, (2013) ,** these researcher did research on the title "Entrepreneurship or Survival? Caste and Gender of Small Business in India". The purpose of the study was to understand the changes in involvement and dynamics not only of Dalits (officially, Scheduled Castes, or SCs), but also of other marginalized groups, (officially, Scheduled Tribes, or STs) and women, in this sector. The study find clear and persistent caste and gender disparities in virtually all enterprise characteristics in the registered manufacturing MSME sector over 2001-2 and 2006-7. The share of SC-ST ownership has declined over the period, SC-ST enterprises tend to be smaller, more rural than urban, have a greater share of owner-operated (single employee) units.

RESEARCH GAP

An overview of available related studies revealed the fact that majority of the researchers concentrated on the socio-economic, political aspects of scheduled caste. Few studies are made on the scheduled cast entrepreneurship. Thus nobody has made any sincere attempt to find the

various aspects like problems and prospects of scheduled caste entrepreneurs benefited by government backward class economic development corporations and to study of their entrepreneurship skill, their motivational factor, and impact of government organization and heir schemes these factors are key factors for the development of scheduled caste entrepreneurs. The present study will be undertaken with a view to providing information to fill the existing gap. It is hoped that such a study would be helpful to the planners, policy makers, administrators, development agencies and social scientists.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

According to the Economic Survey 2011, Scheduled Castes constitute 16.02% of the total population of the country but continue suffering from socio-economic& entrepreneurial deprivation. Government of India and State Government of Maharashtra have been established various government backward class economic development corporations, authorities and several schemes have been launched time to time for positive action in the form of socio-economic & entrepreneurial support to this section, but this section lacking back in entrepreneurship.

According to historical evidence scheduled caste community was doing small business and they had monopoly on various traditional businesses like fan-making, leather craft and manufacturing of musical instruments etc. but these businesses are not doing well in today's scenario, there is a need for focused research and study of different aspects of entrepreneurship of this section of the population including their opportunities both in the form of employment and entrepreneurship.

The population of scheduled caste peoples in Marathwada is 20%. There is need to examine the government organization is performing to achieve their goal about economic upliftment of scheduled caste entrepreneurs benefited by government backward class economic development corporations in Marathwada region.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

It is observed that the government programmes - especially those pertaining to Scheduled caste welfare are never taken seriously, and there are no effective monitoring systems to pin point the failures of the plan objectives. There are diversion of resources and lack of utility of the schemes. Therefore, the condition of these communities is still remained very miserable. Therefore, remedial measures and effective course corrections should have to be implemented. Most of the Scheduled caste communities are still striving to fulfill their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. Besides these, today they require better opportunities to live in dignity and self-respect. Hence, ample opportunities should be made available to them, which would ensure them a secured and dignified life in this 21st century.

The various studies have been done on scheduled caste entrepreneurs according to the sociological aspect there is no study is done in management science and entrepreneurship aspect. In this region the entrepreneurship sector is extremely diverse and complex. There is a need for a large number of micro studies to understand various problems faced by scheduled caste entrepreneur and the role of government organization in their entrepreneurship to be able to reach out to them in a more effective manner.

The study throws light on the problems faced by the scheduled caste entrepreneurs, the types of their business, the role of government backward class economic development corporations, the sources and the levels of their investment, motivational factor and impact of entrepreneurship on their socio-economic status.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is descriptive and exploratory in nature because the primary data will be collected using the survey method through fact finding techniques such as questionnaire and interview. The main purpose of this research is to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what Problems" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. Descriptive research involves hypothesis formulation and testing.

In this study both descriptive and exploratory research designs will be used.

- **Primary Data:** The data will be collected by using structured questionnaire and interview techniques from selected entrepreneurs.
- **Secondary Data:** For secondary data books, journals, magazines, various websites will be used.
- **Sample Design:**
  - **Sampling Unit:** The scheduled caste entrepreneurs benefited by government backward class economic development corporations in Marathwada region will be considered as the sampling unit of this study.
  - **Sampling Size:** As per the available data published by government of Maharashtra and the corporations there are around 19,501 scheduled caste person in Marathwada who have benefited between the year 2010-2014 by various schemes through Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation (MPBCDC), Lokshahir Annasaheb Sathe Development Corporation (LASDC), Sant Rohidas Leather-Industry and Leather Workers Development Corporation (SRLILWDC) .

    Total Population from these corporations is 19501 – According to Krejcie & Morgan’s (1970) formula the minimum required sample size is 377. For equal distribution of samples, the sample size 384 is selected.

Fig. no of beneficiaries in Marathwada between the year 2010 -14

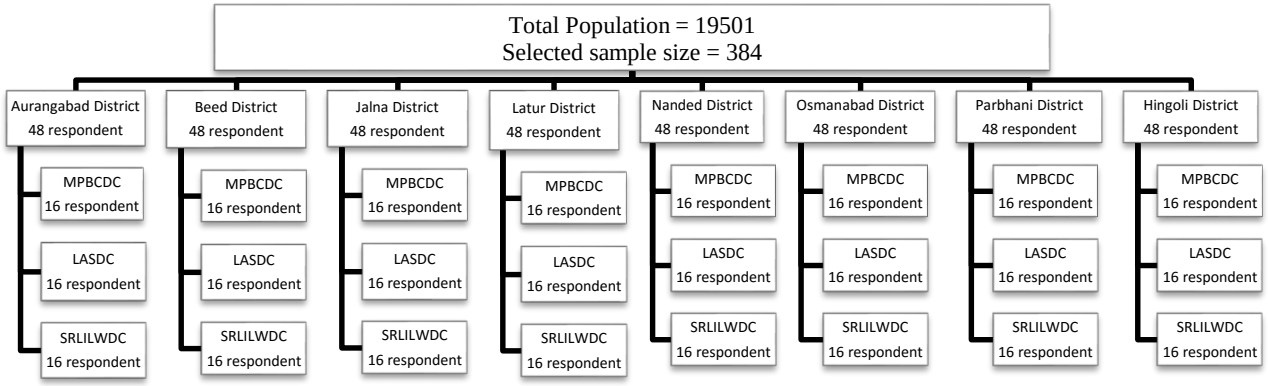
Sr.No	District	No of beneficiaries
1	Aurangabad	2402
2	Beed	1597
3	Jalna	2075
4	Latur	1855
5	Nanded	5980
6	Osmanabad	1814
7	Parbhani	1918
8	Hingoli	1860
	Total	**19501**

Source – 1) http://www.mahades.maharashtra.gov.in
2) http://www.charmodyog.in

- **Sampling Method:** The multistage sampling method will be adopted for this study. In first stage cluster sampling will be used for selecting respondent form 8 districts (Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Hingoli) which comes under the Marathwada region. In second stage stratified sampling method will be used for randomly selection of the respondents from the following government Backward Class Development Corporations.

  1. Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation (MPBCDC)
  2. Lokshahir Annasaheb Sathe Development Corporation (LASDC)
  3. Sant Rohidas Leather-Industry and Leather Workers Development Corporation (SRLILWDC)

Fig. Sample Design



SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- **Geographical Scope:** The Study will be carried out in Marathwada region. Therefore geographical scope of study limited to Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Osmanabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Latur and Parbhani district.
- **Operational scope:** The study covers wide ranging issues concerning the problems and prospects of scheduled caste entrepreneurs. The sample study of 384 respondents located in Marathwada region will be made. It will include only registered entrepreneurs in

Marathwada region. The sample size will be carefully selected to cover various sub caste of scheduled caste.

- **Periodical scope:** Periodical scope for this research will be 08 years from 2010 to 2017. If necessary, past references will be used.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study factors motivating scheduled caste persons to become entrepreneur
2. To identify problems faced by the scheduled caste entrepreneurs
3. To study the prospects of scheduled caste entrepreneurs and to suggest remedial measure to solves the problems
4. To analyse the role of government backward class development corporations in promoting scheduled caste entrepreneurs

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1) The maximum scheduled caste entrepreneurs are facing problem of inadequate financial assistance from government institutions
2) Due to entrepreneurship development the scheduled caste entrepreneur's socio-economic status has been changed
3) There is a lack of proper entrepreneurial skills among scheduled caste entrepreneurs

CHAPTER SCHEME

The present research work will be divided into six chapters

Chapter 1- Introduction

Chapter 2- Review of Literature and Research Methodology

Chapter 3- Role of Government Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Caste

Chapter 4- Role of government Backward Class Development Corporations in promoting Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs

Chapter 5- Analysis & Interpretation of data.

Chapter 6-Findings & Conclusion

Annexure

The above chapter scheme is tentative. Depending on the actual research work it may change in the course of the study.

(Mr.Kamble Sumedh) (Dr.Brijmohan Dayma)

Research student Research Guide